

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES.



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and Sun's
Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	Rises after 6	Sets before 6	
THURSDAY	18	11	after 6	7 before 6	
FRIDAY	19	12	6	8	
SATURDAY	20	1	6	10	
SUNDAY	21	2	6	11	
MONDAY	22	3	6	12	
TUESDAY	23	4	6	13	
WEDNESDAY	24	5	6	14	

Days 11 Hours 45 m. long, the 20th.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	4s. 4d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. od.
Flour	17s. 6d.	Pork	85s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. od.	Salt	2s. 3d.
West-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	4s. 6d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 9d.
Single refined ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood	25s. od.
Molasses	1s. 11d.	Oak ditto	18s. od.

HENRY REMSEN,
JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have just imported for Sale, on the lowest terms, and now
opening at their Store in Haverer-Square, the following Assort-
ment of GOODS:

Broad-cloths, of all colours	Bombazines, cravats
Newest fashion Bath sea- ver coating	Manchester velvets
Blue and red shrouds	Worsted plush
Striped and Indian blankets	Cheeks of all sorts
Kersey blanketing	Ribbons and gimps
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets	Quality and fine binding
Blue, green, red and grey 6-4 frizes	Quartering, tapes
Narrow frizes of all colours	Pins and needles
Plain and figured cloths	Plain and figured silk mitts
Spotted cravats	Linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Paragonets of all colours	Buttons, button lines
Flannels and coating	Thread, fairs buttons
Blue and red duffels	Buttons twill, silk, and hair
Green green broad boys	Muff-tees, fans, knee garters
Blue, red, green, yellow, brown and cambric duffels	Cotton romalls, and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Willow, fogathies, and Shalloon	Women's purple, white, black and cambric mitts & gloves
Very cheap serge denim	Men's flannel, wash-leather and best buckskin gloves
Blue and brown kerseys	Women's and Girl's black worst- ed mitts
Striped flannels and coverlids	Men's single and double striped worsted caps
Everlasting and drawboys	Men's cotton Germanorum caps
Blue and brown cloth, Figure a mens	Men's grey rib'd knit stockings
Durand and Calimancoe	Men's and Women's worsted stockings
Irish and German linings	Wool and horn combs
Printed and pencil'd furniture calicoes, and printed cottons	Blank books, playing cards
People and other calicoes	P. f. boards, Lin powder
Light and dark ground chintz	Writing paper, Bro. &c. &c.
Crimson barrateens	A L S O.
Irish sheeting	The very best sort of worsted cards, Scotch scuffs, caplin and felt hats; white and black failors bound hats. A few cloths without caps that can be well recommended.
7-8 and 9-4 dowlas and garlix	
Black & fusties	
Coloured perfians, narrow ditto	
Palings and figured m-des	
Cambrics and lawns	
Packet ditto	
Finest lawns, buckram	
Red bunts and blanders tick	

WILLIAM FAULKNER,

REM and GARRET RAPALJE,

HAVE now opened the Brew-House at Brook-
land-Ferry, and have to sell at either of
their Houses in New-York, Spruce and Ship Beer;
also the best Pale Ale and Strong Beer for Shipping.

Mrs. EDWARDS,

Lately from ENGLAND.

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Pub-
lic, that she proposes opening a School and Boarding,
for young Ladies, on Monday the 9th of October 1768, op-
posite Mr. Benjamin Moore's—Gail-maker, near Peck's-Slip—
where will be taught—

Reading, all Kinds of plain Work, Samplers, Cat Gut,
Dresden Work, imitation of Lace, Sprigging on Muffin and
Lawn; likewise all Kinds of Needle Work most in Fashion
in Europe; and she will instruct young Ladies to make up
their own Things in the Millinery Way, &c. Ladies and
Gentlemen may depend on the greatest Care being taken for
the Improvement of such Children as are under her tuition.
N. B. Young Ladies, either in Town or Country, may be
boarded after the genteelst Manner and easiest Terms.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
Mr. Daniel Lawrence, late of Flushing deceased, are
desired to make immediate payment to Benjamin Killam, Esq;
attorney at law, who has the bonds, mortgages, &c. in his
hands. If not paid before the 29th of this instant Septem-
ber, suits will be brought against the persons indebted.
Also a likely negro wench to be sold at Flushing the
1st of October. 40—43 Abraham Lawrence Executor.

The ANATOMIST, No. II.

"Dreadful Zeal!"
Fierce and intolerant of all Religion
That differs from their own" THOMPSON.

I N the former number of this paper, it
was observed that the common apology
made by the Centinel's friends, for the
unmanly and illiberal manner in which
he has abused and calumniated the Church, is, that
Dr. Chandler, by the publication of his pamphlet,
in favour of an American episcopacy, was the ag-
gressor.—The utility of this apology hath been
fully shewn.—Dr. Chandler made no attack on the
principles of any protestant persuasion, and there-
fore nothing done by him could justify an attack
on the church in general—No way then can Dr.
Chandler's publication justify the Centinel, unless
he can shew it to be a crime for a member of the
church of England to contend for those rights and
privileges, which he considers as essential to the be-
ing of a church.—But the Centinel probably judges
that all power and privileges in America are the
property of his own party as the ELECT; and that
it is a daring attack upon their prerogative, for any
other church to claim even a being, much less a well-
being, in the same land with them.—However,
let this be, or not be the sentiments of the Centi-
nel, certain it is, that the presbyterians and inde-
pendents of New-England have ever looked upon
that country as a kind of Deodand, or godly heri-
tage, derived to them from Heaven; and to which
none but themselves have right or claim—"We
hold our lands" (says a Boston Almanack, for the
year 1763) "under no other Lord, but he who
gave Canaan to Abraham."

Possessed with this notion (namely that God and
nature designed New-England as the sole property
and inheritance of the saints) they have always
considered those among them, who said their pray-
ers in a different manner from themselves, "As
spies come to see the good land," or as intruders
into their new Canaan, their land of promise. And
under this notion it was, that "they hanged up unto
the Lord" in Boston so many Quakers; And for
above half a century have pursued with the grossest
calumny and abuse, a venerable and truly charita-
ble society for having only sent a few missionaries
to preach the gospel of Christ, according to the
mode of the church of England, to such members
of that church as should be found within their li-
mits.—All which will appear evident from what
follows.

I proceed therefore to shew who have been the
aggressors, and who the defendants, in this cause;
and, for the present, need go no farther back than
the year 1734.

In that year we find the presbyterians and inde-
pendents aforesaid basely attacking the church, villi-
fying her clergy in language which all the other
writers of that party, down to our magnanimous
Centinel, seem only to have copied.—We find
them likewise claiming an establishment and empire
for themselves; loudly complaining that episcopa-
lians should be suffered to approach the Holy Land,
or come among them to lay blocks in the way of their
church power; and therefore they boldly address
the Bishop of London to send the episcopal mis-
sionaries back among the savages, or to some other
part of America.

Both the address and answers being curious, and
greatly tending to shew the early designs of this

* See Verses and Remarks on Dr. Mayhew's Ob-
servations. &c.—By a gentleman of Rhode-Island.
† The Society for propagating of the Gospel in
foreign parts.

party for power and dominion, and their intole-
rant uncharitable spirit, I shall give the necessary
extracts from them.

Extracts from a Letter to Dr. Gibson, Lord Bishop
of London, from the Ministers of Hampshire, Sep-
tember 10, 1734.

"We would approach your Lordship with hum-
ble deference and respect, acknowledging our own
distance and meanness, and hoping your goodness
will render you a righteous judge, though in your
own cause, and towards your inferiors, as holy
Job professes he did not despise the cause of his
Man-servant, or his Maid-servant."

Now, what is it these pious men want his lord-
ship's goodness to judge in? After three long pa-
ragraphs, or rather pages, in which they give them-
selves an excellent character, as the faithful pastors
of Christ, and the true preachers of the gospel, they
desire his lordship to judge of his missionaries, and
take them away; and, to help his lordship's judg-
ment, they proceed as follows:

"The missionaries are neither necessary or pro-
fitable, but as to many instances injurious to the
interest of the kingdom of Christ, and the good
of his majesty's subjects."

"The missionaries that come among us, endea-
vour to render the government of our churches
insignificant, by receiving into their communion
and protection, such as lie open to, or are under
censures in them for immoral behaviour; which
things tend to breed disorder and confusion in our
churches, by cherishing a small number of disaf-
fected persons in several places, to the ill example
of a whole town."

"We cannot but look upon it great injustice, it
having been openly declared to the world, that
our Fathers left their native land, and at vast ex-
pence purchased and settled a wilderness, that they
might, in a place of their own, serve God accord-
ing to their consciences, in peace, without giv-
ing offence to other governing powers."

Observe, good reader, with what openness and
candour these Hampshire ministers speak—Here
is no disguise or mincing of the matter.—They
come slap dash to the point, and not only call the
country 'their own,' but claim also dominion and
sovereignty over it; and already rank themselves
among the governing powers. How ardently do
these good men seem to wish for the day, when they
may be able—

"To make PRESBYTERY supreme
And Kings themselves submit to them."

HUDIBRAS.

But an opportunity of doing this, they thought,
might be lost if episcopal missionaries were sent and
settled among them.—For after telling the bishop,
in the words already quoted, that their 'Fathers
' settled a wilderness that they might, in a place of
'their own, and without offence to other govern-
ing powers, serve God according to their con-
'sciences,' they proceed to inform his lordship, this
is, 'a liberty which we have too great reason to
'fear may in time be wrested from us, by means
'of such missionaries, as have set themselves to set
'blocks in the way of having synods convened,
'for reforming such evils as have a threatening
'aspect upon us.—We would not take upon us
'to judge men's hearts, but we heartily wish
'that the honourable society might not be mis-
'led, and that missionaries might have the wor-
'thy views of carrying the gospel among the
'heathen, or to such parts of his majesty's do-
'minions where ignorance and error prevail, and
'have no provision made for them.'—Mighty kind,
indeed, was their wish for the missionaries!—But
not so kind, I am afraid, was their intention towards
them; as appears from the treatment they have
ever since met with in those parts of his majesty's
dominions.

A letter from Dr. Coleman of Boston, of the
same strain with the above quoted letter, accompa-
nied and enclosed it to the bishop, who answered
Dr. Coleman, and left the society for propagation
of the gospel, &c. to answer the Hampshire mi-
nisters.

Extracts from the bishop of London's letter to Dr. Coleman, dated May 24th, 1735.

In answer to their claim of an establishment, or exclusive right to the country, his lordship writes, 'I need not defend to particulars, because you will clearly see the sentiments of the society in their answer to the ministers.—But my opinion has always been, that the religious state of New-England is founded in an equal liberty to all protestants, none of whom can claim the name of a national establishment, nor any kind of superiority over the rest; and that therefore every instance, in which either ministers or people take upon them to act as if they were a national establishment, is a violation of the charter, the adhering to which as a rule to all, is, in my opinion, the only sure foundation of peace and love among the several denominations or professions, who have an equal right to the benefit of it.—I am aware, that acts of assembly have passed in New-England, which seem to favour the notion that one denomination of protestants is the established church there:—And some of those acts may have obtained a confirmation here, for want of a due attention to the charter, and to the consequences of them, with regard to the other denominations: But a doubt may be raised, with respect to the validity of them, so far as they shall be found contrary to the tenor of the charter: And besides, a national church, and the independent way, are things which the bishops and clergy here know not how to reconcile.'

Thus we see what was the opinion of Bishop Gibson, one of the ablest men, and greatest civilians of his age, concerning the claims of presbyterians and independents to church establishments, and an exclusive empire of their own.—An empire which indeed they can never attain, while Great-Britain continues to have any sovereignty over this country, and our legislative acts remain subjected to the negative of our most gracious sovereign.—But should the case ever be altered in these respects, every religious society in America will have just cause to dread the aspiring spirit of this intolerant party. O my children!—Upon the prospect of such a change, how should I tremble and lament for you!—How far these people might in the issue agree in the division of power, too probable it seems that they would join together in their attempts for dominion over all others.'

As to the charges brought against the the missionaries, the bishop referred the New-Hampshire ministers to the society for propagation of the gospel, &c. who, in their letter of May 16, 1735, observe, 1st. 'That the fund of the society is not a confined charity, or restrained to any place otherwise than as specified in the charter, viz. His majesty's plantations, colonies and territories beyond the seas, belonging to the kingdom of England.—And 2dly. That it is the plain design to empower the society to support learned and orthodox ministers, to instruct his majesty's subjects in the principles of true religion, where there is not a sufficient provision for to live among them.'

And though it may be alleged that the presbyterians and independents were in many places provided with ministers, according to their persuasion; yet there were considerable numbers of people in several places, who could not join with the dissenters there in their form of worship, but were desirous of joining in communication with the church of England, and were wholly unprovided of ministers; and in such places only the society have supported missionaries, upon the earliest desire of the people, and their promising to contribute to the utmost of their abilities towards their support.

And whereas it is objected that missionaries are sent where there are dissenting teachers; the society remarked further, in answer thereunto, that it is notorious that here in Great-Britain several dissenting teachers are sent to many market towns, and other places, where there is a legal incumbent; which teachers are also partly supported by a fund raised here in London.

And whereas it is represented that the design of the donors is not answered in supporting missionaries in several places of New-England, the society here remarked, that they print yearly an account of the place where missionaries are sent, and their reasons for sending them, and that such accounts are distributed to all the benefactors, who therefore cannot be unacquainted with this matter of fact; and consequently, the society have good reason to think that the said donors are so

* After those two parties, presbyterians and independents, had united to overturn church and state in the mother country; and, by such a union, had effected their purposes; each party claimed dominion or superiority over the other.—For this they fought and struggled for about 20 years, and, at last, rather than either should rule, both joined in the restoration of King Charles II. to the kingdom of his ancestors, by this time reduced to anarchy and ruin.—And, as it was in the days of old, so would it be in the days that are now.'

far from disapproving this method of the society, that they would not contribute, if the society did not send missionaries to such places.

With respect to that part of the letter, signed William Williams, moderator, wherein it is expressed by him, in the name of the associated ministers (so called) that it hath been often openly declared to the world, that their fathers left their native land, and at vast expence purchased and subdued a wilderness, that they might, in a place of their own, serve God according to their consciences, in peace; it appears to the society, that in the charter granted by the late King William to the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, it is established or ordained, that forever hereafter there shall be liberty of conscience allowed in the worship of God to all Christians (except papists) inhabiting, or which shall inhabit, or be resident within the said province or territory: And therefore the society concluded, that the members of the church of England are at least equally entitled to the privileges and immunities with his majesty's protestant subjects of any other denomination.—And upon looking into the laws of Massachusetts-Bay, the society could not but observe there are many laws which tend to establish a particular sect; and one at least extending so far as to oblige persons of every persuasion, even those of the church of England, to pay towards the maintenance of the ministers of that particular sect, in direct contradiction to their charter, which restrains them from the power of making any laws repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain.'

Signed, DAVID HUMPHREY'S, Secretary. The next attack made upon the church which I shall take notice of, was in the Independent Reflectors and Watch Towers of New-York; and in a history of that province by a gentleman who calls himself William Smith, A. M. These, with the proper remarks, shall be the subject of a succeeding paper.

BOSTON, September 19. The following is a Copy of the Circular Letter, written by the Selectmen of this Town, and directed to the Selectmen of the several Towns within this Province; agreeable to a Vote at the Meeting on the 13th Instant.

GENTLEMEN, Boston, Sept 14, 1768. YOU are already too well acquainted with the melancholy and very alarming Circumstances to which this Province, as well as America in general, is now reduced. Taxes equally detrimental to the Commercial Interests of the Parent Country and her Colonies, are imposed upon the People, without their Consent:—Taxes designed for the support of the Civil Government in the Colonies, in a Manner clearly unconstitutional, and contrary to that, in which, till of late, Government has been supported, by the free Gift of the People in the American Assemblies or Parliaments; as also for the Maintenance of a large Standing Army; not for the Defence of the newly acquired Territories, but for the old Colonies, and in a Time of Peace. The decent, humble, and truly loyal Applications and Petitions from the Representatives of this Province for the Redress of these heavy and very threatening Grievances, have hitherto been ineffectual, being assured from authentic Intelligence that they have not yet reached the Royal Ear: The only Effect of transmitting these Applications hitherto perceivable, has been a Mandate, from one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State to the Governor of this Province, to Dissolve the General Assembly, merely because the late House of Representatives refused to rescind a Resolution of a former House, which imply'd nothing more than a Right in the American Subjects to unite in humble and dutiful Petitions to their gracious Sovereign, when they found themselves aggrieved: This is a Right naturally inherent in every Man, and expressly recognized at the glorious Revolution as the Birth-right of an Englishman.

This Dissolution you are sensible has taken Place; the Governor has publicly and repeatedly declared that he cannot call another Assembly; and the Secretary of State for the American Department in one of his Letters communicated to the late House, has been pleased to say, "proper Care will be taken for the Support of the Dignity of Government"; the Meaning of which is too plain to be misunderstood.

The Concern and Perplexity into which these Things have thrown the People, have been greatly aggravated, by a late Declaration of his Excellency Governor BERNARD, that one or more Regiments may soon be expected in this Province.

The Design of these Troops is in every one's Apprehension nothing short of Enforcing by military Power the Execution of Acts of Parliament, in the forming of which the Colonies have not, and cannot have any constitutional Influence. This is one of the greatest Distresses to which a free People can be reduced.

The Town which we have the Honour to serve, have taken these Things at their late Meeting into their most serious Consideration: And as there is in the Minds of many a prevailing Apprehension of

an approaching War with France, they have called the several Votes, which we transmit to you; desiring that they may be immediately laid before the Town, whose Prudentials are in your Care, at a legal Meeting, for their candid and particular Attention.

Deprived of the Councils of a General Assembly in this dark and difficult Season, the loyal People of this Province will, we are persuaded, immediately perceive the Propriety and Utility of the proposed Committee of Convention: And the found and wholesome Advice that may be expected from a Number of Gentlemen chosen by themselves, and in whom they may repose the greatest Confidence, must tend to the real Service of our Gracious Sovereign, and the Welfare of his Subjects in this Province; and may happily prevent any sudden and unconnected Measures, which in their present Anxiety, and even Agony of Mind, they may be in Danger of falling into.

As it is of Importance that a Convention should meet as soon as may be, so early a Day as the 22d of this Instant September has been propos'd for that Purpose—and it is hoped the remotest Towns will by that Time, or as soon after as conveniently may be, return their respective Committees.

Not doubting but that you are equally concerned with us and our Fellow Citizens for the Preservation of our invaluable Rights, and for the general Happiness of our Country, and that you are disposed with equal Ardor to exert yourself in every constitutional Way for so glorious a Purpose.

Signed by the Select-Men. It is said that Orders for Troops to be quartered in this Province, are in Consequence of Letters wrote here on the 19th of March last.

Thursday next there will be a general Muster of the Regiment in this Town, and we hear a critical View of the Arms of the Soldiers.

A very elegant and public Answer to the Letter sent from hence, by a Number of Gentlemen well attached to the Cause of Liberty, was received Yesterday from Mr. Wilkes, by Capt. Bruce.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26. The Sloop —, Capt. Smith, belonging to New-York, in Connecticut, loaded with Shingles from Sinepuxent, was drove ashore at Indian River Bar, the 21st of this Month, the Cargo saved, and it is thought the Vessel will be got off.

NEW-YORK, September 29. On Monday arrived from London, the Ship Edward, Captain Thomas Millar, with whom came Passengers, Major Moncrief and his Lady; Miss Handalyd, Capt. Archibald Kennedy, John Gray, Esq; Mr. Thomas Charles Willet, Capt. Haviland, and the Rev. Mr. John Tyler,—also about 10 Passengers in the Steerage.

The Boston Papers of September 22, inform us, that Governor Bernard, had received Advice from His Excellency General Gage, that he had directed the 14th and 29th Regiments, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, to embark at Halifax, and proceed to Boston as soon as possible, one of them at present to be at Castle William, the other in the Town; and that Provision be made for them, agreeable to the Act of Parliament. On Monday the Governor laid the same before the Council: Also An Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough, advising that two Regiments of 500 Men each, were immediately to embark at Cork, and be landed at Boston.

The Frigate which is to convoy those Troops, together with a Ship of the Line, which is to convoy Lord Botetourt to Virginia, are to remain in these Seas if their Service is required.

A Committee of the Council were chosen to confer with the Selectmen of the Town, with regard to Provision for the Troops.

There is Advice received that the two Regiments from Halifax, were embarked on board six or eight Men of War and armed Vessels, and were to sail the 15th Instant.

To the PRINTER,

SIR, THE following Extract of a Letter to several Merchants in Town, from a Merchant in Liverpool, who has many Years received large Commissions from America, especially from New-York, will shew how much Friendship and Gratitude we may expect from him in particular, towards obtaining a Redress of Grievances, and holding our just Rights and Privileges. These Times of Difficulty will afford us at least this Advantage,—To know our Friends from our Foes.—and that all concern'd may obtain that Knowledge, I send you the Extract, and desire it may be published in your next Paper.—Together with some Remarks upon it, which I join'd.* If any Persons should desire to see the Originals, you can direct them where to apply. A. B.

The EXTRACT. Liverpool, 4th June, 1768. I am not a little surpris'd at you Yorkers, that you should attempt to force our Parliament to repeal any more Acts for you. Rest assured they will not, if you behave as heretofore, his Majesty will send Men of War to all trading Towns on the

(* These Remarks, for want of room, we are oblig'd to suppress.)

and stop all your Number of Soldiers to your just Reward.

New Advertisements and of Room, will be in our next.]

TO BE LET on Interest any Person giving such to the Lender, may have from Direct for G. W. D. and Comp the Printer of this.

THE Public are Advised to be printed this Year, to be dispensed, via. An. si quis terial Error escaped the Correct Hands. Affirmat, whereas it should be designed.

For JAMAICA

The Snow About Capt. J. FOR Captain Who has from London. Loaf Sugar, Cane and Clogs, Bar and Sheet Lead, Allom, Coperau, Cordage, Mens Caps, Sail Cloth from No. 2 to 10 Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Cup steel, Sheetting and Irish Linen &c.

TO be sold at public Vend October, at the House of the Way; sundry Articles of Household All Persons that have any Demat Col. Dougan, of Staten Island, Duane, and those that are indred to pay the same to the fafued without further Notice.

This Morning a Upon the Bridge at the Co Parcel of coarse broadcloth a variety of linen handker At Twelve Six pipes genuine Madeira wine has had the small pox, and mea sold for no fault.

To Morrow Will be sold at public Vend Kitchen furniture of Mr Joseph lower end of Smith-street: Ar glasses, mahogany chairs, tables drawers, curtains, an eight day China, endirons, tongs and shovles, pots, pans, &c. &c. N. B. The sale to begin at 9 o

WANTS A GARDENER from A well recommended: In

PETER G

Has just imported in the last Vessel will sell on the most reasonable Ter the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square

A Very large and ment of brass and iron lining screws, knockers, bristles of every joiners and all other kinds of work carpenters, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, hatters, cooperers and shoemakers tools pendulums, strings, seals, keys and and iron wire, brass and wood cast pulleys and bolts; sheet lead, plate backs, faggot, German and blither hammers, sawmill, cross cut and bottles, Scotch snuff, a variety of stone, emory, pumice, copperas, pins, newest double and single brass alesticks, japanned chamber door, wipers; endirons, tongs and shovels, books, chaffing-dishes, frying and diron, trivets, coffee and corn mills, lished and common steel and japirons, warming pans, belt and comsider pans; all sorts of brushes, &c. fox, rat and mouse traps; chop larding pins, brass jiggers, hard and superfine and common scissars, flea pinchbeck, and all other sorts of the green plated complete knife and veyors, and ladies instrument cases, tlemen and ladies pocket books and toiseball and box, ivory leaved m pencils, ladies toilet dressing boxes ivory, box, and horn combs; eur powder puffs and machines reading smelling bottles, coral and amber bottle washers, bottle sliders, razor ing boxes, backgammon tables a and dice, key hooks and rin and other walking canes, nai patch boxes, snuff and tobacco pots, steel and plated riding spurs, clothes lines; a very large assortment mon knives and forks, desert and e butchers, pruning and oyster kniv brushes, and sponges; sealing wax, leather and horn powder flasks and hammers; violins, German and co violin strings, harpsicord wires, and sorts of needles, temple and other haps, Kerby and common fish-hook India grass, winches, &c. for ang gals, and a very great variety of oth

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owns on the
obliged to de-

Continent, and stop all your Trade,—and likewise
a Number of Soldiers to humble you, which I think
is your just Reward.
DAVID KENYON.

[New Advertisements and other Matters omitted for want
of Room, will be in our next.]

TO BE LET on Interest, a large Sum of Money.—
Any Person giving such Security as will be satisfactory
to the Lender, may have from £500 to £1500 and upwards;
Direct for G. W. D. and Company, leaving the Letter with
the Printer of this. 43 46

THE Public are Advised that in the 5th Masters The-
sis printed this Year, which is marked by an Index,
to be diffused, viz. *An. si quis a mala actione, &c.* a very ma-
terial Error escaped the Correction of the Press: Under it
stands, *Afirmat*, whereas it should have been, *Negat*, as was
designed.

For JAMAICA immediately,

The Snow WESTMORELAND,
About 170 Tons Burthen,
Capt. JAMES LUCE,
At Cruger's Wharf:
FOR Freight or Passage apply to said
Captain, or to John Harris Cruger,
Who has just imported by said Snow
from London. Loaf Sugar, Cards, Trunks of Hofs Shoes,
and Clogs, Bar and Sheet Lead, Shot and Nails of all Sizes;
Allom. Coperas, Cordage, Mens and Boys Felt Hats, Sailors
Caps, Sail Cloth from No. 1 to 5; Earthen Ware and Chi-
na Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Cups and Saucers; Faggots of
steel, Sheeting and Irish Linens, Rugs, Blankets, Duffles,
&c. 43 46

TO be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 4th of
October, at the House of the late Mrs. Dongan in Broad-
Way; Sundry Articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of the late
Col. Dongan, of Staten Island, are desired to apply to James
Duane, and those that are indebted to said Estate are de-
sired to pay the same to the said Dongan, or they will be
fueled without further Notice. 42 46

This Morning at 11 o'Clock,
Upon the Bridge at the Coffee-House, will be sold,
A Parcel of coarse broadcloths, coatings, frizes, flannels;
a variety of linen handkerchiefs, a few pieces of Checks.

At Twelve o'Clock,
Six pipes genuine Madeira wine; a likely negro wench that
has had the small pox, and measles, warranted sound, and
sold for no fault.

To Morrow Morning,
Will be sold at public Vendue all the household and
Kitchen furniture of Mr. Joseph Scott, jun. at his house the
lower end of Smith-Street: Amongst which are, looking
glasses, mahogany chairs, tables, beds, bedsteads, desks,
drawers, curtains; an eight day clock, a variety of elegant
China, endirons, tongs and shovels, brass and copper ket-
tles, pots, pans, &c. &c.
N. B. The sale to begin at 9 o'clock.

WANTS A PLACE,
A GARDENER from London, who can be
well recommended: Inquire of the Printer.

PETER GOELET,
Has just imported in the last Vessels from London and Bristol, and
will sell on the most reasonable Terms, wholesale and retail, at
the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square;

A Very large and general assort-
ment of brass and iron hinges; locks, bolts, latches,
krews, knockers, bristles of every sort for buildings; cabinet,
joiners and all other kinds of works; a large assortment of
carpenters, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, goldsmiths, watch-ma-
kers, coopers and shoemakers tools; watch springs, glasses,
pendulums, strings, seals, keys and hooks; silk purses, brass
and iron wire, brass and wood castors, house bells, cranks,
pulleys and belts; sheet lead, plate iron, hoop iron, chimney
backs, faggot, German and blister steel; anvils, vices, sledge
hammers, sawmill, cross cut and other saws; iron pots and
kettles, Scotch snuff, a variety of chapes and tongues, rotten
stone, emory, pumice, coperas, paint, brass and iron clock
pins, newest double and single branches, brass and iron can-
dlesticks, japaned chamber do. with snuffers and extinguish-
ers; endirons, tongs and shovels, brass and iron chimney
books, chafing-dishes, frying and dripping pans, fures, grid-
irons, trivets, coffee and corn mills, pepper boxes, best po-
lished and common steel and japaned snuffers, smoothing
irons, warming pans, best and common bellows, dusting and
sunder pans; all sorts of brushes, tooth, flesh and weavers,
&c. fox, rat and mouse traps; chopping and mincing knives,
harding pins, brass jiggers, hard and soft wosel irons; best
superfine and common scissars, shears, &c. silver plated, fine
pinchbeck, and all other sorts of shoe and knee buckles; sha-
green plated complete knife and fork cases, surgeon, sun-
veyors, and ladies instrument cases complete; a variety gen-
tlemen and ladies pocket books and letter cases; ivory, tor-
toiseshell and box, ivory leaved memorandum books; lead
pencils, ladies toilet dressing boxes, dandruff and common
ivory, box, and horn combs; curling and pinching tongs,
powder puffs and machines reading and magnifying glasses,
smelling bottles, coral and amber necklaces, cork screws,
bottle washers, bottle sliders, rakers, bones, strops and sha-
ving boxes, backgammon tables and battledores, playing
cards and dice, key hooks and rings, table mats, best gilt
braded and other walking canes, nail nippers; tweezers, pen-
cils, patch boxes, snuff and tobacco do. lead painted tobacco
pots, steel and plated riding spurs, horse whips, bed cords,
clothes lines; a very large assortment of superfine and com-
mon knives and forks, dessert and carvers, &c. pen, pocket,
butchers, pruning and oyster knives; mane combs and
brushes, and sponges; sealing wax, wafers, quills and paper,
leather and horn powder flasks and shot bags, slints, gun
hammers; violins, German and common flutes and fifes,
violin strings, harpsicord wires, and tuning hammers; all
sorts of needles, temple and other spectacles, thimbles, Jew
hairs, Kerby and common fish-hooks, rods and lines, flies,
India grass, winches, &c. for angling, table bells, cock
gill, and a very great variety of other articles. 43 46

RANELAGH GARDEN, September 19, 1768. FIRE WORKS.

THIS present Evening, being the 19th of September, will
be exhibited in RANELAGH GARDEN, (Weather per-
mitting) A very curious Set of FIRE WORKS, to be disposed
in the following Order.

FIRST FIRING.
Six Rockets—One large Illuminated Wheel—One Diamond Piece
—A new Piece representing a Fountain of a new Construction.

SECOND FIRING.
Six Rockets—One Piece representing a Wind Mill—One Hor-
izontal Wheel, with an illuminated Globe—A new Piece represent-
ing a beautiful Yew Tree, curiously illuminated, with a large
Chinese Fountain on the Top.

THIRD FIRING.
Six Rockets—One Piece representing a beautiful Cascade of dif-
ferent Changes—One Piece representing a large brilliant Sun.

LAST FIRING.
A grand Pedestal, supported by two Arches, adorned with Illu-
minations, Chinese Fire and Fire Tubes; in the Centre a Girandole
of Brilliant Fire; on the Top of the Pedestal, a beautiful Palm
Tree; on the Tree, a Spire illuminated; on the Top of the Spire,
a Statue representing a Harlequin, holding a fire Tube in his Hand,
throwing out Balls of Fire: The Whole to conclude with the
Flight of the Harlequin, and several double Rockets.

To begin precisely at half after Six.

TICKETS to be had at the Gate, at Two Shillings each.

M. PHILLIPS,
Has just imported in the Edward, Capt. Miller,
from London;

A New Assortment of all Sorts of Millenary and
fancied Goods, of the newest Fashion and
genteelst Taste, too tedious to mention.
At her Store in Smith-Street. 43 46

CHOICE Cheshire and double Glou-
cester CHEESE, just imported and
to be sold by **THOMAS DOUGHTY,**
in Dock-Street. 43 46

GARRAT NOEL,

HAS just received by the Edward, Captain Miller,
BACON'S abridgment, 5
vols. folio
Burn's justice, 4 vols.
Blackstone's analysis
Attorney's pocket book
Fool of quality 3 vols. and
the 3d vol. separate
Bunce's life
Byronic's art of poetry
Babler
Bracken's farriery
Baretti's travels
British zoology
Bicfield's letters
Burkitt's new-testament
Collins's poems
Confessional
Chambaud's French exercises
and vocabulary
Chandler's life of David
Chocheleth, or the royal
preacher
Capell's shakespeare
Theobald's ditto
French testaments and gram-
mars
Falic delicacy
Glas's and Jenks's cookery
Gilbert's devizes
Gay's poems
Hutchinson's moral philoso-
phy
Henry and Frances
Mume's essays
History of England in 4 vols.
Barbadoes

Just imported in the Edward, Captain Miller, from
London, and will be sold very cheap
By **Thomas Charles Willett,**
In Smith-Street, two Doors below Mr. Grove Bend's;

AN elegant Variety of the newest
fashion'd silks, lustrings, plain and flowered satins,
peelongs, sarfnetts; Persians, modes, ribbons, silk ferritings,
muffs and tippets, fur trimmings, ear-rings, necklaces, paste
and garnet pins, French and Italian flowers; tortoise shell and
horn combs, sewing silk, trimmings for gowns and cloaks,
threads, cotton, printed linens, cottons, fans, Blond, black,
trolley and Dutch laces; a great variety of millinery goods
in the genteelst taste, &c. &c. 43 46

Hendrick Oudenaarde, Broker,

In Hanover-Square, nearly opposite Mr. Gaine's Printing
Office; has for Sale the following Articles, on the most
reasonable Terms, wholesale and retail;

FINE hyson, plain green, fou-
shong, congo and bohea teas; double and single re-
fined sugar, lump, powder, and muscovado sugars; sugar
candy, pepper, rice, barley, and oatmeal; coffee and cho-
colate; French indigo, Castile soap, and Florence oil; rais-
ins, olives, capers, and anchovies; cinnamon, alspice,
ground and unground ginger, mace, cloves, nutmegs, and
citron; mustard, powder blue, and starch; flax and cotton
wool, cotton and wool cards; bees wax, corks, brushes,
best writing paper, pigtail and cut tobacco, Scots snuff in
bottles and bladders, also rappee snuff, china bowls; trunks,
bottles, cases, and baskets; iron pots, chimney backs, an-
chors, bar iron, and tea kettles; grindstones, brimstone,
long and short pipes, logwood, fusick, redwood and cop-
peras, heath tiles, the best of Holland Cummine CHEESE,
&c. &c.—Also excellent pickled STURGEON in small
legs.—Likewise choice Madeira, Malaga, Mountain, Fron-
tiniae, and Claret; West-India and New-York rum, brandy,
Holland Geneva, molasses, &c.
Money upon interest, on approved security, not less sums
than 100l. also money upon bottomry. 43 46

WANTS EMPLOY,
A Young Man of a good Family and Education, who writes a
good Hand, speaks and writes the English and Low Dutch
equally well, and has himself been in Trade for several Years,
but is reduced by Misfortunes; would be very glad, if any Gen-
tleman, Merchant or Shopkeeper, could employ him.
For further Particulars, please to inquire of the Printer of this
Paper. 43 46

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of
Joris Brinckerhoff, late of the City of New-York, Mer-
chant, deceased, are hereby required to make Payment of their
respective Debts, which are due, to Dirck and Abraham Brincker-
hoff, before the first Day of January next, or they must expect to
be prosecuted according to Law; and all those who have any just
Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Ac-
counts that they may be paid.
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Abraham Brinckerhoff,
Abraham Van Deusen, } Executors
Dirck Brinckerhoff, jun.

ABSCONDED from the House of the
Subscriber, (Dyer and Scourer, on Golden-Hill, opposite
the Harp and Crown, New-York) one Fergie Flin, an Irish
Man, a dark looking Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, black Hair,
smooth tongued, by Trade a Blacksmith; and had on a mixt greyish
Coat, and a lopped Beaver Hat. He took with him a Chest from
the House of the said Subscriber, in his Absence and in a clandestine
Manner.—Whoever will take up and bring the said Fergie Flin,
to the Subscriber, shall have two Dollars Reward and all reason-
able Charges.

HENRY BRABAZON.
The Time of a Servant Maid, who has
above a Year to serve, is an excellent Spinner, and under-
stands all Kinds of Household Business, to be sold by the Subscriber.

**A complete Assortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE, OR**



**The Medley
of Goods
Sold by
GDUYCKINCK**

**At the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;**
**A variety of pictures, looking-
glasses, and paper hangings,
With flint glasses of all kinds.
London and Bristol crown win-
dow glass of all sizes, as large as
27 by 22 inches.
Coach and plate glass.
Painters and Limners Colours;
mix'd or unmix'd.
Varnish of all kinds,—Japaners ar-
ticles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article
belonging to dying.
Fullers articles,—Founders and
smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—
Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers;
—London and hard metal powder,—
Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting
of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.
DRUGS and MEDICINES;
With a general Assortment of ge-
nuine patented Medicines, war-
ranted, and Shop Furnitures.
N. B. The above Advertisement, be-
ing only the Heads, which consists of a Variety
of Articles, almost every particular in each
Branch can be commanded at the above Store.
Also; English Sail Cloth, No. 1,
to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes.
Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron;
Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all
Sizes; English and German Steel.
Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allom,
Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre,
Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers.
Sold Wholesale and Retail.**

ne, 1768.
you Yorkers,
arliament to
assured they
his Majesty
owns on the
obliged to de-

POETS CORNER.

TO LIBERTY.

HAIL Liberty! thou sacred power,
Which ever with fair Virtue shines;
Not all the gold can purchase thee;
That blazes in the western mines.
Not the gay guards in glittering arms,
Who crowd in pomp the Monarch's gate;
Can to his soul with Freedom give
If crimes and fears attend his state;
'Tis Virtue, radiant and divine,
That makes the generous hero brave,
The base will always meanly think,
For Vice was ever born a slave.
How is the humble cottage blest
With thy propitious cheering smile!
While jealousies and racking cares
Torment the Knave, with all his guile.
But in the sacred laurel shade,
While rapt'rous thoughts my bosom move,
Thou deign'st to fire my glowing soul
With thine and heavenly Virtue's love.
Oh! might I live to praise thy deeds,
And rise by thee to deathless fame,
Thy glories would my breast inspire,
And let my raptured thought on flame.
To conquer is the hero's crown,
But 'tis the part of Heaven to save,
Those laurels that with mercy shine,
Alone survive the gloomy grave.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Right and Title in an Estate in the
Bank of England, of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling,
for further Particulars Enquire of the Printer hereof
Any Person inclined to Purchase said Estate, the Seller
would take one Third of the Money in Goods on reasonable
Allowance. Inquire for Edward Edwards, at Mrs. Mary
Thompson's at Peck's Slip.

**Broadcloth from the New-York
MANUFACTORY,
TO BE SOLD, By
HERCULES MULLIGAN,
TAYLOR; in CHAPEL-STREET.**

ALL Persons who are Debtors or
Creditors to James M'Comb, of the City of New-
York, an insolvent Debtor, are requested to settle with the
Subscriber, and discharge their Accounts on or before the
10th of December next; the said M'Comb, and his peti-
tioning Creditors having complied with the Acts of Assembly
of this Province relating to insolvent Debtors; otherwise
the Business will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni
expensis, will be sold by me, at the court-house in
Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next,
at three of the clock in the afternoon of the same day,
to the highest bidder, a lot of tract of land lying in the Great-
Nix-Park, and known by lot No. 3, in the sub-division of
lot No. 36, with the improvements and buildings thereon,
belonging to Mr. John Dick, and by me heretofore taken in
execution at the suit of the rector and inhabitants of the
city of New-York, in communion of the church of England
as by law established. Dated 14th September, 1768.

**FOR CORACOA, immediately,
The Sloop DOROTHY,
(Bermuda built, and a prime
Sailor) JABEZ JOHNSON,
MASTER.
FOR Freight or Passage,
agree with said Master.
September 15th, 1768.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of James M'Evors, late of this city, merchant, deceased
by book, bond, or note, are requested to make speedy set-
tlement of the same with Charles M'Evors; and those hav-
ing demands on said estate, are also desired to bring in their
accounts that they may be immediately settled.
ELIZABETH M'EVORS, Executrix.
CHARLES M'EVORS,
CHARLES WD. APHORPE, } Executors
CHARLES MEVORS,
INTENDING to carry on the business of his late brother,
desires to inform those who have been heretofore supplied
at his stores; that he has now on hand, A large and reason-
able assortment of European and India goods, and that they
will be disposed of on the usual terms.

RUN away from the subscriber
Living in Shrewsbury, a servant man named Joseph
Compton, of a small stature, about 5 feet high, has a scar
on his instep; had on an ozenburgs shirt and trowsers,
short frize coat, an old beaver hat bound with ferretting.
Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his mas-
ter may have him again, shall be paid THREE POUNDS
reward by Stephen Tallman, junr.

**NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.**

Six DOLLARS Reward.



RUN away from MOSS KENT, of
Dutchess-County, on Monday the 15th
of July last, a Negro Man, named T.O.M.,
he speaks English pretty well, is about 30
Years of Age, of a pretty black Complexion,
is near six Feet high, slim built, his Cheeks
something fallen in: Had on when he went
away, a striped Linsey Woolsey lapel'd Jacket,
an old Linen shirt, an old Beaver Hat, with
the Brims in Part sewed on the Crown, and
a Pair of Tow-Cloth Trowsers. Whoever apprehends the
above Run away Negro Man, and secures him, so that his
said Master may have him again, shall be paid the above
Reward, and all reasonable Charges, by the said
MOSS KENT.

**TO BE SOLD,
By PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
At his Store on Burnet's-Quay, near the Ferry Stairs;
FINE Holland sheeting, dowlas,
Printed and pencil'd callico, purple calicoes, chintzes,
black and colour'd Persians, cambricks, lawns, diaper table
cloths, silk romals; black, blue, and ash colour'd peeling,
fencing silks of all colours, checks of all sorts usually im-
ported; fine black and colour'd worsted patterns for breeches,
tamies, durants, shalloons, tustians, Turkey stripes, bur-
dets, silk Damascus, writing paper; powder blue, felt hats,
white-wash brushes, hand brushes, and shoe brushes; mar-
ble chimney pieces and squares, double and single refined
leaf sugar, lump sugar, tea kettles; netting twine, 4d. 6d.
8d. 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. 18d. 20d. 22d. 24d. 26d. 28d. 30d. 32d. 34d. 36d. 38d. 40d. 42d. 44d. 46d. 48d. 50d. 52d. 54d. 56d. 58d. 60d. 62d. 64d. 66d. 68d. 70d. 72d. 74d. 76d. 78d. 80d. 82d. 84d. 86d. 88d. 90d. 92d. 94d. 96d. 98d. 100d.**

**IS A C L O W,
HAS just imported, and will sell on the most reasonable
terms, at his Store between Coenties-market and the
Exchange;
BROAD clothes, 6-4 mixed and
blue coatings, 6-4 blue, red and green frize, 3-4 coat-
ings and frizes; shalloons, langes, tamies, durants and cal-
limancoes of all colours; dorsetteens, half yard and ell
black bombazeens, crimson harrateens, chequer'd non-pariels,
striped and flower'd stuffs; worsted damasks, women's hofe,
men's marble, knit, rib'd worsted hofe; felt hats, serge de-
min, ozenburgs dowlas, 9-8 and ell wide, coarse and fine
sheeting; Irish linen, 7-8 garix; checks of all sorts, bed
busts, 3-4 and 7-8 ticks, Flanders ticks, buckrams, brown
Holland, clouting and napkin diaper, cambrick, 7-8 and yd.
wide lawn, cotton romals, new silk and lungee ditto; paste-
work, and Scots handkerchiefs, Scots threads, coloured do-
pearl necklaces, white cap lace, calicoes, yard wide, and 6-4
plain and strip'd mullins, spring'd ditto, with and without
stripes, 6-4 book mullin; broad Persians of all colours,
strip'd ditto, half yard and half ell, white and blue per-
sian, plain, black, white and sky mode; white and blue fig'd
sarsenet mode; blue, white and pink peeling fattins, rib-
bons, shoe and quality bindings, &c. &c.
Has also to sell Madeira wine by the pipe.**

**HENRY WHITE'S Store,
On Granger's Dock, the following Goods, viz
BOHEA Tea of the best Quality,
Loaf Sugar; 8-4 and 9-4 Rose Blankets, Indian Strip
Blankets; Red and Blue Duffels, Russia and English Sail
Cloth, Green and Spotted Rugs, Allum, Brimstone, Wool
Cards, Grindstones, Nails of all Sizes, &c. &c. &c.**

SIX lots of ground, with a house
on the same, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Catharine
Van Horne, deceased, lying along the east river, next to the
house of Mr. John Dailey: the house is two stories high,
and neatly finished; has six fire places, a large kitchen ad-
joining the same. Each of the lots contain in width 15 feet,
and in length 100 feet. The conditions of sale, with a map
of the lots, will be seen at the time and place of sale, or
any time before, at James Cebra's, next door to Mr. Samuel
London's, on Rotten-Row.

WHEREAS the Sterling Anchory,
which was burnt down in the Night of the 13d of
May, 1767, is now rebuilt, and carried on by Noble and
Townsend: They take this Method to acquaint the Gen-
tlemen, Merchants and others, who will be kind enough to
apply to William Hawhurst, in New-York, that he has a
good Assortment of their Anchors by him, and that any
Gentlemen choosing longer shank'd or broader palm'd An-
chors than common, may by leaving their Orders with said
Hawhurst, depend on their being executed with Punctuality
and Dispatch; and that they will undertake to make An-
chors of any Weight under 50 Cts. for a Half Penny per lb.
less than those imported from Europe or the neighbouring
Colonies are now sold at in this City (second Hand Anchors
excepted) upon a little Notice any one may be supplied
with Pieces of Iron drawn convenient for Fullers Screw-Pins,
Carriage-Axletrees, Mill-Spindles and Cranks, and large Bars
for making Rudder-Irons.

**N. B. Said Hawhurst has also to sell, Sterling refin'd
Bir-Iron, mark'd A Noble, drawn convenient for Sithe and
Ax-making, Cart, Waggon, and Chair Tire: Likewise,
Sterling Pig-Iron, Pots, Kettles, and Pot-Ash ditto; Carriage-
Boxes, Forge Plates, Mill-Rounds, and Mill-Gudgeons,
(which are warranted sound and good (at very reasonable
Rates.
Said Hawhurst buys home made Stockings and Shoes,
Leather Breaches, pickled Cod-Fish, and Horse-Mackrel.**

On Thursday the 15th of October next, at two o'clock
in the Afternoon, will be exposed to sale at public
Vendue,

TWO dwelling houses, situate in
Duke-street, in the city of New-York, lying almost
opposite one to the other, in one of which Sarah Pinto, now
lives, and the widow Copp, in the other; and also a lot of
ground in the commons, in or near Princes-street, being lot
No. 116; which is 25 feet wide in front and rear, and 100
feet in length; of which said premises, John Wright, late
of the city of New-York, watch-maker, died seized. The
said vendue will be held on the premises, on the day afore-
said, when the conditions of sale will be published by James
Buvclor, and John Field, jun. Executors of the last will and
testament of the said John Wright. Sept. 14. 42 43

WHEREAS Philip Schuyler, John R.
Bleeker, John Glen and Jacob Bleeker, did make and
with their hands subscribe a certain writing, bearing date the four-
teenth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and
sixty eight, and published the same twelve weeks successively, in
Hugh Gaine's news paper, entitled the New-York Gazette and
the weekly Mercury; and in John Holt's news paper, entitled the
New-York Journal or the General Advertiser, two of the public
news papers of this colony; which said writing was, and is directed
by the tenor thereof, To all persons interested in the lands therein
after mentioned, and recites that WHEREAS a certain tract or
parcel of land, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being
to the north of Albany, on both sides of Hudson's river, (beginning
at the uppermost limits of the land formerly bought by Gouge Ger-
riest and Philip Peterse Schuyler, being a creek, called Tonnawade-
howa, which is the southernmost bounds of the said lands, and from
thence up both sides of the river northerly to a creek, called Decon-
debowa, the land on the said creek included, keeping the same
length on the west side of the river, and so running east and west
into the woods as far as the Indians right and title to the within
mentioned lands) was on the 4th day of November in the year of
our Lord 1684, under the great seal of the province of New-York,
granted unto Cornelius Van Dyk, Jan Janszen Bleeker, Peter
Philipse Schuyler, Johannes Wendell, Dirck W'effels, David
Schuyler and Robert Livingston. And whereas a division of Part of
the said tract of land has been made by the said original proprietors
above named, on the 15th day of April, Anno Domini 1685. And
whereas also, another division has been made, of other part of the
said tract or parcel of land, on the first day of June, Anno Domini
1751, And did thereby give notice that Peter Lansing, Esq.
Nanning V'ijcher and Philip Van Rensselaer, of the city of Albany,
persons not interested in the said lands, are appointed to make par-
tition of the remainder of all such lands, creeks, rivers and falls
of water, (as is not already divided) and comprehended in the said
above-mentioned and described tract or parcel of land, excepting
some part of the farm now in the possession of John O'Farrell,
with its appurtenances, situate at Still Water, and that they
would meet on the 31st day of August next ensuing the date thereof,
at the house of Mr. Richard Cartwright, inn-holder of the said city
of Albany, to proceed to the partition of the said remainder of all
such lands, creeks, rivers and falls of water, (as is not already
divided) and comprehended in the said above-mentioned tract or par-
cel of land, excepting some part of the farm now in the possession
of John O'Farrell, at Still Water. And did then and there require
all persons interested therein, to attend then and there for that pur-
pose; now therefore we the said Peter Lansing, Nanning V'ijcher
and Philip Van Rensselaer, commissioners so appointed as aforesaid,
do hereby signify our said appointment, and do give notice that we
will meet at the house of Mr. John O'Farrell, at Still Water, in
this county of Albany, on Monday the tenth day of October next
in proceed to the said partition. And we desire all persons interest-
ed or concerned, to attend accordingly. Given under our hands, at
the city of Albany, the sixth day of August, in the year of our
Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight.

Witness,
J. ROORACH. } Commis-
37 44. NANNING V'ISSCHER, } sioners.
PHILIP VAN RENSSELAER.

THE highest encouragement will be given to
an honest Forgemaster, (who can be well re-
commended) to superintend a Forge with two Fires,
already supplied with eight Hands, who undertake
the Business: For Particulars apply to the Printer
hereof. 39 43

**WANTED,
AS a house-keeper, a person that**
can be well recommended, and has liv'd in that cap-
acity in a large family: And also a person that has been
us'd to take care of Children. Any such persons are de-
sir'd to apply to Mr. Bolton, near the Exchange 40-41

Robert Meetkerke,
Surgeon and Practitioner in Physick,
LATELY arrived from London,
and who has studied and practised in the different
Hospitals of London and Edinburgh, acquaints the Public
in general of New-York, that he will be ready to attend,
and give his Advice in all Cases of Surgery and Physick, and
is daily to be spoke with at Capt. John Giffords, in Maiden
Lane, near the Fly-Market. 41

SAMUEL SP. SKINNER,
At the New Brick Buildings, West of King's
College, in New-York;
SELLS Rum and Cordials, made
by him in 1766, extremely good, and exceeding cheap
—Cath for Molasses; and Molasses made into clean flavoured
strong Rum, upon reasonable Terms. 42—

MARY PHILIPS,
Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain
Lawrence, from London:
**A Large and neat Assortment of MIL-
LINARY and new fancied Goods of the newest
Fashion and genteelst Taste, too tedious to men-
tion, at her Store in Smith-Street. May 28.**

SUPP

B O S
At a Meeting of the
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The Meeting was

The Honourable J.

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Occasion, was read
Vote was passed.

Whereas it has been
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Majesty's Troops are
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Esq; Samuel Adams,
Rowe, Esq; John Ha
and Dr. Joseph Warren
his Excellency if in To
would be pleased to co
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Upon a Motion made
VOTED, That the
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Committee was appoi
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To his Excellency Fran-
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Province of the M
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And your petitioners as

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GENTLEMEN,
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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1343.

[SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 24 1768.]

BOSTON, September 15.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, legally qualified and warn'd, in public Town Meeting assembled, at Faneuil-Hall, on Monday the 12th of September, A. D. 1768.

The Meeting was opened with Prayer by the Rev. Dr. COOPER.

The Honourable JAMES OTIS, Esq; was unanimously chosen Moderator.

THE Petition of a considerable Number of the respectable Inhabitants to the Selectmen, dated the 8th Instant, praying that the Town might be forthwith legally convened, to enquire of his Excellency the Governor, the Grounds and Reasons of sundry Declarations made by him, that three Regiments may be daily expected here, two of them to be quartered in this Town, and one at Castle William; as also to consider of the most wise constitutional, loyal and salutary Measures to be adopted on such an Occasion, was read—whereupon the following Vote was passed.

Whereas it has been reported in this Town Meeting, that his Excellency the Governor has intimated his Apprehensions that one or more Regiments of his Majesty's Troops are daily to be expected here:

VOTED, That the Honourable Thomas Cushing, Esq; Samuel Adams, Richard Dana, Esqrs; John Rowe, Esq; John Hancock, Esq; Benjamin Kent, and Dr. Joseph Warren, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency if in Town, humbly requesting that he would be pleased to communicate to the Town the Grounds and Assurances he may have thereof.

Upon a Motion made and seconded, **VOTED**, That the following Petition be presented to his Excellency the Governor, and a Committee was appointed for the Purpose, who were directed humbly to request his Excellency to favour the Town with an immediate Answer.

To his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

May it please your Excellency,
THE Inhabitants of the Town of Boston legally assembled, taking into Consideration the critical State of the public Affairs, more especially the present precarious Situation of our invaluable Rights and Privileges, civil and religious, most humbly request that your Excellency would be pleased forthwith to issue Precepts for a General Assembly, to be convened with the utmost Speed, in order that such Measures may be taken as in their Wisdom they may think proper for the Preservation of our said Rights and Privileges.

And your petitioners as in Duty bound, &c

Upon a Motion made and seconded, a Committee was appointed to take the State of our public Affairs into Consideration, and report at the Adjournment the Measures they apprehend most salutary to be taken in the present Emergency.

Adjourn'd till the next Day 10 o'Clock, A. M.
TUESDAY, the 13th September, 10 o'Clock, A. M.
met accordingly.

THE Committee appointed Yesterday to wait upon his Excellency with the Petition and Request of the Town, reported from his Excellency the following Answer in Writing.

GENTLEMEN,
MY Apprehensions that some of his Majesty's Troops are to be expected in Boston, arise from Information of a private Nature. I have received no public Letters, notifying to me the coming of such Troops, and requiring Quarters for them; Whenever I do, I shall communicate them to his Majesty's Council.

The Business of calling another Assembly for this Year, is now before the King; and I can do nothing in it, until I receive his Majesty's Commands.

FRA. BERNARD.

The Committee appointed to take the State of our public Affairs into Consideration, reported the following Declaration and Resolves.

WHEREAS it is the first Principle in Civil Society, founded in Nature and Reason, That no Law of the Society can be binding on any Individual, without his Consent, given by himself in Person, or by his Representative, of his own free Election:

And whereas in and by an Act of the British Parliament pass'd in the first Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, of glorious and

blest Memory, entitled, An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown; the Preamble of which Act is in these Words, viz, "Whereas the late King James the Second, by the Assistance of divers evil Counsellors, Judges and Ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom": It is expressly among other Things declared, That the levying Money for the Use of the Crown, by Pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, for a longer Time or in other Manner than the same is granted, is illegal.

And whereas in the third Year of the Reign of the same King William and Queen Mary, their Majesties were graciously pleas'd, by their Royal Charter, to give and grant to the Inhabitants of this his Majesty's Province, all the Territory therein described, to be holden in free and common Socage: And also to ordain and grant to the said Inhabitants certain Rights, Liberties and Privileges therein expressly mention'd: Among which it is granted, establish'd and ordain'd, That all and every the Subjects of them, their Heirs and Successors, which shall go to inhabit within said Province and Territory, and every of their Children, which shall happen to be born there, or on the Seas in going thither, or returning from thence, shall have and enjoy all Liberties and immunities of free and natural Subjects, within any of the Dominions of them, their Heirs and Successors to all Intents, Purposes and Constructions whatever, as if they and every of them were born within the Realm of England:

And whereas by the aforesaid Act of Parliament made in the first Year of the said King William and Queen Mary, All and singular the Premises contain'd therein, are claim'd, demanded and insisted on, as the undoubted Rights and Liberties of the Subjects born within the Realm:

And whereas the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, the Metropolis of the Province, in said Charter mention'd, do hold all the Rights and Liberties therein contain'd to be sacred and inviolable: At the same Time publicly and solemnly acknowledge their firm and unshaken Allegiance to their alone rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, the lawful Successor of the said King William and Queen Mary to the British Throne: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the said Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, will at the utmost Peril of their Lives and Fortunes, take all legal and constitutional Measures to defend and maintain the Person, Family, Crown and Dignity of our said Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third; and all and singular the Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities granted in the said Royal Charter, as well those which are declared to be belonging to us as British Subjects by Birthright, as all others therein specially mention'd.

And whereas by the said Royal Charter it is specially granted to the Great and General Court or Assembly therein constituted to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable Assessments, Rates and Taxes upon the Estates and Persons of all and every the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the said Province or Territory, for the Service of the King, in the necessary Defence and Support of his Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preservation of his Subjects therein: Therefore,

VOTED, as the Opinion of this Town, That the levying Money within this Province for the Use and Service of the Crown, in other Manner than the same is granted by the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province, is in Violation of the said Royal Charter; and; and the same is also in Violation of the undoubted natural Rights of Subjects, declared in the aforesaid Act of Parliament, freely to give and grant their own Money for the Service of the Crown, with their own Consent, in Person, or by Representatives of their own free Election.

And whereas in the aforesaid Act of Parliament it is declared, That the raising or keeping a standing Army, within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, unless it be with the Consent of Parliament, is against Law; It is the Opinion of this Town, that the said Declaration is founded in the indefeasible Rights of the Subjects to be consulted, and to give their free Consent, in Person, or by Representatives of their own free Election, to the raising and keeping a standing Army among them; And the Inhabitants of this Town, being free Subjects, have

the same Right, derived from Nature and confirmed by the British Constitution, as well as the said Royal Charter; and therefore the raising or keeping a standing Army, without their Consent, in Person or by Representatives of their own free Election, would be an Infringement of their Natural, Constitutional and Charter Rights; and the employing such Army for the enforcing of Laws made without the Consent of the People, in Person, or by their Representatives, would be a Grievance.

The foregoing Report being divers Times distinctly read, and considered by the Town—The Question was put, Whether the same shall be accepted and recorded? and pass'd unanimously in the Affirmative.

Upon a Motion made and seconded, the following Vote was unanimously pass'd, viz.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament of the first of King William and Queen Mary, it is declared; that for the Redress of all Grievances, and for Amending, Strengthening, and preserving the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently, and inasmuch as it is the Opinion of this Town, that the People labour under many intolerable Grievances which unless speedily Redressed, threaten the total Destruction of our invaluable, natural, constitutional and Charter Rights.

And Furthermore, As his Excellency the Governor has declared himself unable, at the Request of this Town, to call a General Court, which is the Assembly of the States of this Province, for the redress of such Grievances:

VOTED, That this Town will now make Choice of a suitable Number of Persons to Act for them as a Committee in Convention, with such as may be sent to join them from the several Towns in this Province, in Order that such Measures may be consulted and advised as his Majesty's Service, and the Peace and Safety of his Subjects in the Province may require.

Whereupon, the—Hon. JAMES OTIS, Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, SAMUEL ADAMS, and JOHN HANCOCK, Esquires.—Were appointed a Committee for the said Purpose; the Town hereafter to take into Consideration what Recompence shall be made them for the Services they may perform.

VOTED, That the Selectmen be directed to write to the Selectmen of the several Towns within this Province, informing them of the foregoing Vote, and to propose that a Convention be held, if they shall think proper, at Faneuil-Hall, in this Town, on Thursday the 22d of September Instant, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon.

Upon a Motion made and seconded, the following Vote was pass'd by a very great Majority, viz.

WHEREAS, By an Act of Parliament, of the first of King William and Queen Mary, it is declared, That the Subjects being Protestants, may have Arms for their Defence; It is the Opinion of this Town, That the said Declaration is founded in Nature, Reason and sound Policy, and is well adapted for the necessary Defence of the Community:

And Forasmuch, As by a good and wholesome Law of this Province, every listed Soldier and other Householder (except Troopers, who by Law are otherwise to be provided) shall be always provided with a well fix'd Firelock, Musket, Accoutrements and Ammunition, as in said Law particularly mentioned, to the Satisfaction of the Commission Officers of the Company: And as there is at this Time a prevailing Apprehension, in the Minds of many, of an approaching War with France: In order that the Inhabitants of this Town may be prepared in Case of sudden Danger: VOTED, That those of the said Inhabitants, who may at present be unprovided, be and are hereby requested duly to observe the said Law at this Time.

The Honourable THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; communicated to the Town a Letter lately received from a Committee of Merchants in the City of New-York, acquainting him with their Agreement relative to a Non-importation of British Goods—Whereupon the Town by a Vote expressed their high Satisfaction therein.

The Town taking into serious Consideration the present Aspect of their public Affairs, and being of Opinion that it greatly behoves a People professing Godliness, to address the supreme Ruler of the World, on all important Occasions, for that Wisdom which is profitable to direct;

VOTED unanimously, That the Selectmen be a Committee to wait on the several Ministers of the Gospel within this Town, desiring that the next

Tuesday may be set apart as a Day of Fasting and Prayer.

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of the Town in their present Meeting, be published in the several News-Papers.

The Town voted their Thanks to the Moderator for his good Services, and then the Meeting was dissolved.

Attest,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

By authentic Advices from London, by Capt. Scott, we learn, that the Petition of our Assembly to His Majesty had not reached the Royal Ear, tho' it had been delivered to the Secretary of State for this Department: That the House of Commons were divided with respect to the Measures to be taken with America, pretty much the same as they were when the Repeal of the Stamp-Act was in Question—one Third were for enforcing the late Acts at all Events—another for a Repeal, on Condition of a previous Bill to assert the Right of Parliament over America, and the other Third for a Repeal without any Conditions;—and that the Privy-Council were pretty much in the same State.—That the People at Home begin to be convinced, that if the Shackles under which Trade labours were not soon removed, Remittances would be slow and precarious, and that the Wheels of Trade would stop of themselves, and would soon be felt in the Decay of the Manufactures.

Monday last arrived his Majesty's armed Schooner Magdalene, Capt. Carter, and anchored off Castle-William, in 7 Days from Halifax.

It is conjectured, that there are Troops to come here; but at present we can find no authentic Account of it, nor that any Person has declared that they actually are, though there is great Probability they will soon be here if ever.

Monday in the Night the Post contiguous to Liberty Tree was fawed off the Damage was inconsiderable, but discovers the evil Disposition of the Perpetrators of such a base Action.

[By private Advices we hear, the Person who performed the above Feat, was detected, and flogg'd by the Populace, till he confessed, by whom he was set upon this Enterprize.]

Benjamin Franklin, Esq. is chosen Agent for Virginia.

The Article in one of the Monday's Papers, "that a Ship of above 300 tons, that sailed last Thursday has been privately hired as a Transport to bring up the Troops from Halifax," is without Foundation; the Gentleman who has the Care of said Ship, having dispatched her for some Part of Nova-Scotia, where she is to load with Lumber for England.

L O N D O N.

July 18. They write from Marseilles, that the naval Commanders both there and at Toulon, have orders to give every possible encouragement to Corsican Seamen to enter into the French service.

July 21. Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by the two Princes of Saxe Gotha, came from Windsor Lodge to his house on Pall-Mall; and 'tis said his Highness proposes setting out to-morrow on his intended voyage to the Mediterranean.

To-morrow the remaining part of the baggage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and also part of his domesticks will embark on board the Venus frigate at Woolwich, after which the said ship will sail for Portsmouth, to join the fleet for the Mediterranean station.

July 26. We hear that certain orders were lately sent to dissolve, or suspend, several of the assemblies on the great west continent.

We are assured that Prince Repnin has received a courier, with the news, that the first column of the Russian army, under the command of General Rosinaw, and which consists of 50,000 men, is already arrived at Bialystok.

Frontiers of Poland, July 4. The Russian troops seem at length to carry all before them. The Confederates have left near 4000 men by the taking of Bar. Upwards of 2000 have undergone the same fate, attempting to relieve the town of Brzdezykew. Sixty-nine cannons, ten mortars, and six standards, are the trophies of the victors.

A man of war is soon expected here with some capital state prisoners from beyond the Atlantic.

This morning the seven coal-heavers were carried in three carts from Newgate, and executed in Star-Fields. The greatest concourse of people that ever was known attended the execution.

July 28. It is said that a number of officers in several departments under the government, will speedily be discharged, as unnecessary.

Sunday last sailed from Plymouth the Jason frigate Capt. Antrobus, with Sir William Trelawney, Governor of Jamaica; the Mermaid frigate, with Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia, for Halifax; and the Friendship transport, Wilton, for New-York.

We can, with certainty, inform our readers, that the judicial controversy, between a noble Lord a much-talked of Millener, is amicably adjusted.

July 29. It is said that the present mode of levying the excise and custom duties in North-America, is held by the inhabitants, in greater detestation than even the late stamp-act.

There is a report that the Dutch intend speedily to send a strong naval force to their East-India settlements; but for what purpose is not even guessed at.

It is rumoured, that some disagreeable advices have just been received from South-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Potsdam, dated July 1.

"The long and earnest conferences which our Sovereign has lately had with Sir Andrew Mitchell, the British Ambassador, are said to have been relative to the affairs of Corsica; some very interesting proposals having been made to the Courts of London and Berlin by general Paoli."

Letters from the Hague, dated July 1, say, "Notwithstanding the vigilance of French spies dispersed all over the Seven Provinces, many private subscriptions are every day procured for the brave Corsicans."

Commodore Spry sailed from Genoa for Naples on the 24th ult.

A commission has passed the Great Seal for appointing William Moore, Esq. Solicitor General at Barbados.

It is currently reported that a considerable remove will immediately be made among the members of his Majesty's Council in a certain American Province.

July 30. The French have 20 sail of the line, besides frigates and 2 bomb vessels, lying in Breast harbour, all which can be ready for the sea in one month.

'Tis said that if his Danish Majesty should honour Ireland with a visit, he will be accompanied by a great monarch who is rather more interested in the prosperity of that kingdom.

Three of the principal officers of the Crown, we hear are expected to resign very speedily.

Fresh advices from the Continent of America are just said to be arrived, which have already occasioned some considerable Councils at midnight.

Wagers, and considerable wagers too, are held that a very great office in the law will not be retained six months by the illustrious personage who at present possesses it.

August 1. They write from Bastia, that a great part of the French troops there, have been under their tents near a fortnight, and that they suffer greatly from the excessive and unwholesome heats, although the wind is often impetuous.

A correspondent tells us, that many persons think the orders sent for the armoures in the Tower to be kept clean has another meaning than merely to be ready for the inspection of his Danish Majesty.

It is said that the Dutch are exporting prodigious quantities of naval and military stores to the Cape of Good Hope, Batavia, and their other Oriental Settlements.

INTELLIGENCE POLITICAL AND VERY EXTRAORDINARY.

IT is asserted as an undoubted fact, that a camp of 50,000 Imperialists will speedily be formed near Mons in the Austrian Netherlands; and another, of a larger number, consisting of French, near Lille, both of which are intended to act in conjunction, and the object of them is supposed to be the recovery of some lands, wrested from a certain power in the two last wars. As a proof of the probability of this conjecture, it is urged that a betrothal between a very young Prince and Princess, was concerted entirely with this view; and unless our own American affairs should prove too great a load upon our hands, it is imagined we shall be brought in for a share, a certain hereditary Prince being daily expected over here to demand succours.

August 2. We are informed, that a C—b—t C—n—I was held last week on the affairs of America, and that all the members were unanimous for coercive measures.

'Tis said that the reason why a certain general officer has been deprived of his government in North-America, is, that he did not choose to go over to reside there.

A correspondent informs us, that a detachment of the M—y were sent last week to consult the oracle at Hayes, about the measures proper to be taken with the North-Americans, at this critical juncture, and that they had received the following oracular answer: "You must pursue vigorous measures—with moderation."

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

WE hear that the C—I have been lately greatly divided on the measures proper to be pursued with respect to A—, but that at present they are all agreed in opinion, excepting Lord C—m; and it is further said, that an order is actually signed for two Regiments to embark; but from the smallness of this number, and the many resolute spirits on the other side, it is hoped that no great violence is intended to be used.

AUGUST 3. The Hon. Col. Craig, and Major Deaken, are appointed to attend his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland on his intended tour; and, on Monday evening, four of his Domesticks set out for Portsmouth, to make preparations for his reception.

The Declaration presented by the Prussian Minister to the King of Poland imports, "that the King of Prussia, his master, seeing the little effect of his expostulations, and being moreover informed that the malecontents gave out that his Prussian Majesty secretly supported them, had ordered him expressly to declare, that he persisted in the declaration so often and publicly given, on the subject of the measures taken in concert with the Emperors of Russia concerning the affairs of Poland; that his Majesty was firmly persuaded that the Catholic Religion and Polish Liberty were never better confirmed than by the last dyet; and, therefore, that he looks upon as disturbers of the public tranquillity all those, who, under pretence of Religion and Liberty, are exposing their country to the most dreadful misfortunes."

It is said, that the plan of a certain great Minister, to prevent the French from becoming Masters of Corsica, and at the same time to avoid a new war with those restless disturbers of the peace of Europe, is, by a secret treaty, to engage a very powerful Prince on the Continent to assist the Corsicans to support their independency, and to expel their enemies from their country.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on his travels in Italy, dated Leghorn, the fourth of July, 1768.

"It would give me pleasure to see the brave Paoli and his people, but the present disturbed situation of that Island will not allow it with any safety; the French have landed several battalions of men in different parts of the Island, and intend bringing over 30,000 men, which Paoli treats with contempt, says they do him too great an honour, to send over so great a number to conquer so small a State, and such a handful of people, and that, to a man, they will spend the last drop of their blood, in defence of their Country and Liberty. This is the language of the Corsican Gazettes. With such resolutions and Roman spirits, what cannot a brave people do?"

It is reported that on Monday a certain young Nobleman had made an attempt upon his own life with a pistol, had injured himself greatly, but it was hoped the wound would not prove mortal.

NEW-YORK, September 24.

To the P R I N T E R.

Please to insert in your next, the following Observations on our latest English Intelligence.

THE Papers contain many Extracts of Letters from North-America, almost all of which have been written by Persons unfriendly to the Liberties of the Colonies, and seem calculated to sti-

mulate the Government at Home to enforce Obedience to every Act of Parliament of whatever Kind, and to point out sundry Expedients to that End:—None of these Writers seem to have the least Regard to, or even Idea of the English Constitution, any more than if no such Thing had ever existed: However arbitrary and contrary thereto the Dictates of the Ministry may be, the Disobedience of the Colonies, tho' ever so clearly warranted by that Constitution, and the highest Reason and Justice, is treated as Rebellion and Treason! It is agreed on all Hands, that the Nation is in the utmost Confusion and Distress, and it is more than probable it has been brought into this lamentable Condition by Treasonable Practices somewhere or other; it remains to be decided whether the Treason which violated the English Constitution, and the most valuable Rights of Englishmen, and have produced such a complicated extensive Scene of Confusion and Misery, or on those who opposed them, and asserted both their own, and their Country's Rights.

We find likewise from the Party who oppose the Introduction of Bishops to America, several Letters, which greatly misrepresent the Opinion and Temper of the People in America on that Affair—endeavouring to pass the Proceedings and Sentiments of a turbulent and inconsiderable Party in the Colonies, as being generally agreeable to the Whole, whereas there is not one in an Hundred that approve them even in the Northern Colonies.

ONE Writer who dates his Letter June the 21, from Boston, (printed in the Public Ledger, London, July 30,) where he says he is just arrived from New-York, is very remarkable: 'Tis a Pity he could not be known, that proper Acknowledgments might be made to him. His Letter, which shows him to be a Person well acquainted with the public Transactions both of Great-Britain and America, from the Time of passing the Stamp-Act, is equally severe upon the Colonies, and upon some of the Gentleman in the highest Stations in them.—The first he censures for daring to oppose the Acts of a British Parliament, the latter for not using proper Means to enforce Obedience to those Acts; nor are the Ministry at Home free from his Censures,—for what? for pursuing arbitrary unconstitutional Measures?—No, no, nothing like it, but for not taking Care to enforce those Measures effectually. And he tells how he thinks it might have been done.

Another Writer from Boston, gives an Account of the Seizure of Mr. Hancock's Vessel and the Disturbances that ensued, very different from what the Boston Papers have informed us.—He says—That Mr. Hancock's Vessel came in loaded with Wine, that the Captain enter'd the Vessel, and made Oath that there were only a few Casks imported in his Vessel—that a Custom-House Officer was put on board while the Vessel should unload. That the Capt. confined the Officer in the Vessel, till he had got the Wine out, and then threatened to kill him if ever he told. But the Officer making an Information, the Vessel was seized, and was since condemn'd and sold, as we have seen in the Papers.

The Harvests in G. Britain and Ireland, which were already begun, were the most plentiful that have been known for many Years."

Saturday Afternoon last, Mr. Peter Haagehort, of Second-River, crossing said River in a Canoe, fell overboard and was drown'd.

The Weather in these Parts having been for a long Time remarkably dry, and cold for the Season, about 4 o'Clock on Thursday Morning grew cloudy, and faint Flashes of Lightning were seen from the Westward. The Clouds made a very flow and gradual Approach, and early in the Day it began to Rain accompanied with much Thunder and Lightning, the most severe that we have had for some Years past, which continued till the Afternoon. The Lightning struck the Houses of Capt. Kenedy, and Mr. Moore, at the Corner of the Fly-Market; at Capt. Kennedy's; Women at the Door, and a White and a Negro Woman in the Passage were struck down, the Wooden Work adjoining the Chimney, and the Closet was shiver'd, and the Roof damaged. At Mrs. Moore's she and Mr. Emmot, Notary, were struck down; Mr. Emmot and the Negro Woman were thought to be kill'd, but are now likely to recover. Mr. Emmot was deprived of his hearing, which is not yet return'd. Several other People in the Market were hurt by the Lightning. It has continued raining ever since.

Now in the Press and will shortly be published at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, a Pamphlet, lately printed in London, entitled, *THE ENGLISHMAN DECEIVED, &c.* This is generally held to be the most masterly Performance, that has been published in England, on the Impropriety and Illegality of the late oppressive Measures against the Colonies, and has had a prodigious sale in England.

SUPPLEMENT

This Paper being equal upon equal Terms, to publish following is inserted by par

Non sumus ex fulgore, ja

R. Livingston's letter of Landaff, purporting to be a declaration of his sentiments. He has met already has confuted his extraordinary

It is not the habit or itch of me to enter the list, against my in the quill driving to borrow Mr. Livingston's experience in laces me to become a innocence. And moreover, tion and acknowledgment to points out the most immaterial me not the choice of silence part of Mr. L—'s concency and temper; obligati of a prelate, due to a teristic; obligations which M due to his own character as tions which he has denied. Bishop I have always too truth was decency I have investigation of truth, when u virulence of passion: But n confesses, that he wrote w briated, he presumes his par dard, and his opinion a pri

This extraordinary letter a scurrilous censure on his invalidating all his informat mon, with calumnimations and totally void of common asperity of temper inexcusable. It was the lot of the right at the anniversary meeting propagation of the gospel in Lordship from principle, do encourage a perseverance in ment.

The ground of his Lordship on moderation, charity, and prevalent with the Prelate, t Britain in general.—The t ship's observation, points at drawing inferences from the established Provinces to entor

His Lordship's sermon was February, 1767. I have not known to him, yet I must b just and free from any aberrat coincide with the following re ble Lord in October, 1767: 'Lord, down the river St. La along the coast of Acadia the Straits of Canis and I three hundred leagues, w almost every creek and harbo lish French, and Indians, T in disguise among them; whe officiate among themselves, to fascinate the Indians in th lish of whom there are some lets Christians than the savag baptized, their dead comm any obsequies: Such is the ment, and thus do I prove m ligion has no influence, no co vate duties or public policy. mation been sent to Mr. L— whom he had confidence, it v ted by him, nor could he ha son on the veracity, withou pline of a cane; the proper d diaries.

Mr. Livingston dwells much on the New-England clergy men with some intinices th L—, a magistrate at Bos ter from a dissenting minister, to procure a licence for him would enable him to sell his g vantage. Was this a dishar tion, or was it an honour to professed? It is well known Boston are all politicians, and found the trumpet of sedition I shall not contend with Mr. L

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1344.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1768.

This Paper being equally free for all Parties, upon equal Terms, to publish their Sentiments, the following is inserted by particular Desire:

Non sumum ex fulgore, sed ex summo dare lucem Cogitat.

MR. Livingston's letter to the Lord Bishop of Landaff, puts me in mind of Goliath, thundering defiance to the host of Israel. He has met already with a champion who has confuted his extraordinary objections.

It is not the habit or itch of writing that engages me to enter the list, against an adversary so hackneyed in the quill driving trade of words; but to borrow Mr. Livingston's expressions, a regard for truth induces me to become an advocate for injured innocence. And moreover Mr. L.—'s invitation and acknowledgment to the friendly hand that points out the most immaterial of his errors, leaves me not the choice of silence. I shall comply with part of Mr. L.—'s condition in observing decency and temper; obligations due to the elevated station of a prelate, due to a distinguished character; obligations which Mr. L.—, forgot was due to his own character as a gentleman; obligations which he has denied himself as well as the Bishop. I have always found that the garb of truth was decency. I have always honoured every investigation of truth, when uncontaminated by the violence of passion. But Mr. L.—, candidly confesses, that he wrote with indignation, so incensed, he presumes his particular humour a standard, and his opinion a principle.

This extraordinary letter introduces itself, with a scurrilous censure on his Lordship's credibility, invalidating all his informations as well as the sermon, with calumnies supported by no facts, and totally void of common manners, with an asperity of temper inexcusable.

It was the lot of the right Rev. Prelate to preach at the anniversary meeting of the society, for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts: His Lordship from principle, duty and feeling, was to encourage a perseverance in their laudable department.

The ground of his Lordship's discourse is founded on moderation, charity, and I do suppose accounts prevalent with the Prelate, the society, and Great-Britain in general.—The tendency of his Lordship's observation, points at the infant Colonies, drawing inferences from the primitive errors of the established Provinces to enforce future attention.

His Lordship's sermon was delivered the 20th of February, 1767. I have not the honour of being known to him, yet I must believe his information just and free from any aberrancy from truth, as they coincide with the following remark I made to a noble Lord in October, 1767; "From Quebec, my Lord, down the river St. Lawrence into the Gulf along the coast of Acadia and Nova-Scotia, to the Straits of Canoe and Halifax, is an extent of three hundred leagues, with small settlements, in almost every creek and harbour, composed of English, French, and Indians. The French have priests in disguise among them; where they have not, they officiate among themselves, nor are they wanting to fascinate the Indians in their faith. The English of whom there are some hundred families, are less Christians than the savages; their children unbaptized, their dead committed to holes without any obsequies; Such is the care of our government, and thus do I prove my good Lord, that religion has no influence, no concernment in our private duties or public policy." Had such an information been sent to Mr. L.—, by a person in whom he had confidence, it would have been adopted by him, nor could he have suffered any aspersion on the veracity, without returning the discipline of a cane; the proper discipline for all incendiaries.

Mr. Livingston dwells much on the qualifications of the New-England clergy—I am sorry I have met with some instances that prevents my assent. Lastly, a magistrate at Boston, shewed me a letter from a dissenting minister, praying his interest to procure a licence for him to vend rum, which would enable him to sell his groceries to better advantage. Was this a discharge of his sacred function, or was it an honour to the holy religion he professed? It is well known that the pastors at Boston are all politicians, and they are the first to sound the trumpet of sedition upon all occasions. I shall not contend with Mr. L.— about the or-

thodoxy of the church: The ingenious Dr. Chandler in his very accurate appeal to the public, proves the necessity of episcopacy, and I hope it will be established. Mr. L.— has taken offence at the word native religion; religion and politics have their technical terms, as well as law, and implies the national established system of government in any of its branches.

The demagogue of Boston has extended his licentiousness to the capital crime of treason, inflamed by a desperate fortune, and a vicious deluded brain.—The noted Farmer, with a stile soft as the fleeces of descending snow, inflames the general malignity; pleases the Malecontents, and concludes in *vox et preterea nihil*. It is said his letters are unanswerable; I answer them thus, when theory is adopted for practice, and speculation, reducing society to their original state of independence, impudently assuming the name of public good: Then the transgression is against public tranquillity, and the injury affects succeeding generations.

Happy are the laws of England! happy the people who live under those laws! No insults, no ill treatment of governors can affect the public: Nor is the liberty or property of individuals exposed to the will of prejudice: A governor has a council; a commander in chief has a court-martial, which alone have the right of passing censure on characters or property. Liberty is the copula between the crown and the laws, the copula between Great-Britain and her provinces.—Did this clime but know its own good, or knowing it pursue, how blest it were!—and not like a wayward child, pain its fire already too distressed. Partial is a parent to a filial fault, but when chastisement comes, it comes necessary, it comes severe—I fear that time is come—I flush with indignation, when I think of those who lighted this torch of faction, I feel with humanity when I consider that the innocent must suffer.

PHILANTHROPOS.

L O N D O N, July 21.

THE talk of appointments of Bishops in our colonies is again revived, and it is expected an attempt will be made next session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a bill for ascertaining the same, and for providing a proper fund for their maintenance; until fundy lands which will be granted in the nature of glebe, be so far cultivated, as to enable them to live as becomes their sacred character, without the imposition of tythes, or plaguing the people with ecclesiastical courts; which, it is thought, will meet with no opposition from the colonies.

July 25. Six more men of war are ordered for Boston as fast as possible who are to take more troops on board; government being now determined that the laws passed in England respecting America shall be observed and enforced, and their officers protected, at all events.

July 28. Robert Eden, Esq; brother to Sir John Eden, Bart. is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Maryland.

August 4. American affairs at present draw the attention of the whole nation. The Right Hon. Lord Botetourt is just appointed governor of Virginia, and Lord Lieutenant of all America. He is preparing to set out, a 64 gun ship being appointed to carry him over to Boston, where it is said there will be a general meeting of the governors. The present state of the colonies enquired into, their claims and grievances examined, and every thing relating to them adjusted on a new and firm footing.

Lord Botetourt has an estate of 25 or 30,000 pounds sterling a year, is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Gloucester, Constable of Briavel's castle, and Colonel of the Gloucestershire militia.

ST. AUGUSTINE, August 24.

All the Vessels belonging to Doctor Turnbull's Fleet being arrived at St. Augustine, with 1400 Italians, Minorcans and Greeks, in Order to settle the Lands on the Musquito-River; They proceeded under the Direction of Mr. John Cutler, to that Place, with which many of them being greatly dissatisfied they form'd a Design of returning to their own Country, to accomplish which, on the 18th of August, about 250 of the Greeks and some Italians rose upon and confined all the Englishmen that were among them.—And having armed themselves, they seized the Schooner Balmer, (belonging to Mr. Torrains of Charlestown, Merchant) Evan

Stokes, Master, which had been employed in carrying Provision to the Settlement: They also seized Mr. Turnbull's Store, from which they loaded the Schooner with Goods, intending to proceed to the Havanna. Next Day they attempted to take Possession of the Schooner East-Florida Packet, Capt. B. Barton, who was in the River about 20 Leagues S. of St. Augustine, waiting for a Wind to get over the Bar. But he getting Notice of their Design, before they came up, scuttled the Vessel, took out some Necessaries, left her and went over the Bar in his Boat. They were within 300 Yards of the Schooner when Captain Barton left her, but the having been the Day before ballasted with Sand was so full of Water before they got on board, that they could do nothing with her. They intended likewise to have seized a Ship lying off the Musquito-Harbour, Capt. Duncan, but the Wind not being fair prevented them. Early on the 21st, Governor Grant, sent two armed Sloops full of Men, and Captain Rainsford with 50 more marched by Land, who all arrived next Day in Time to prevent them from getting the Schooner over the Bar. Before the Soldiers arrived Mr. Turnbull with a few English, had found Means to get Possession of his Store, and had killed several of the Mutineers. On the Appearance of the Vessels and Troops they immediately quitted the Schooner and betook themselves to the Bushes and other hiding Places, but were soon quelled. These Mutineers were mostly Greeks, with a few Italians, but not one Minorcan was concerned with them.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) August 16.

An Express was arrived at Brunswick, N. Carolina, with Advice that 300 back Inhabitants of that Colony had assembled, broke open the Gaol at the Town of Salisbury, rescued a few notorious Horse Stealers who were confined, burnt the Gaol to the Ground and marched off in Triumph.

Barracks are preparing at St. Augustine for 15 Companies of Soldiers from West-Florida, said to be ordered there by General Gage.

The Regulators, about 3000 in Number, are coming to Charlestown, in Order to obtain of the Assembly a Redress of Grievances, a List of which they have drawn up; 1500 more of them are to hold themselves in Readiness to march to Town in Case they should be wanted. They say they do not intend the least Injury to any Person in Town, desiring only Provision and Quarters till their Complaints shall be heard. [The Nature of these Complaints we have not heard.]

The North-Carolinians are in no less Confusion, and refuse paying any Taxes till their Grievances are redressed.

B O S T O N, September 22.

Capt. Dolber left Falmouth the 4th of August, and informs, that a Packet Boat was getting ready there, and waited only for the Arrival of an Express from London, with some important Dispatches, which were hourly expected, and was then to sail for New-York, without stopping for the usual Mails.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"I am obliged to you for Intelligence respecting Public Affairs; what will be the event, I tremble to think, as there does not appear to be the least Disposition in the Administration to grant any Relief to the well-grounded Complaints of the Colonies."

Extract of a Letter from London, by Capt. Bruce, dated August 4, 1768.

"The warm and unthinking People in this Part of the World, imagine that you are all distracted: They say that your Waywardness and Presumption are the Effects of our Indulgence and mistaken Tenderness: At first they espoused your Side, next they began to cool in their Regard, and last of all, you may depend on having their utmost Hatred and Ill-will: Your late Proceedings in Boston, have lowered all the Stocks 4 per Cent.—But those who are moderate, and therefore not so apt to judge rashly, and who are acquainted with America, cannot imagine that you have unanimously risen in Opposition to Acts of Parliament; they therefore impatiently wait for further Advices from your Quarter, which they hope will be of such a Nature as to mollify the Resentment of the People here:—This is the fervent Wish of many."

Agreeable to a Vote of this Town, Tuesday last was observed as a Day of Fasting and Prayer: Public Worship was attended at all the Congregational

Churches, and the Day solemnized with the greatest Decency and good Order.

At Charlestown and Roxbury, the same Day was set apart as a Day of Fasting and Prayer.

To-morrow is to be set apart for the same Purpose at Cambridge.

Several other Towns we hear intend to follow the Example of these and some other Towns that have lately observed such Solemnities.

We are told that the Proposal of this Town for a Committee of Convention to be held this Day, is highly approved of through the Province.

A Fishing Schooner belonging to this Town about a Fortnight since, took off the Isle Sable 20 Men belonging to a Ship own'd in Bristol by Robert Gordon, Esq; which Ship foundered, and the People took to their Boat, and got to this Island.—The Name of the Ship was Lucca, John Glasford, Master.

EXTRACTS from the BOSTON Papers of 26th September.

A GREEABLE to the circular letter of request and advice from the Committee of the town of Boston, on Thursday the 22d. Upwards of 70 Gentlemen, from 66 different towns assembled at Fanenil-Hall, where they drew up and agreed upon a petition to the governor, in which they disclaim all pretence to any authoritative or governmental acts, acquaint him that the people all over the province being exceedingly alarmed and almost thrown into despair, by the late unconstitutional (as they apprehend) acts of parliament and the measures taken to enforce them, they at the request of the people had voluntarily assembled to consult and advise such measures as might most effectually promote the peace and good order of the province. In order to this, they declare to the governor their apprehension of the absolute necessity of a general assembly, which they earnestly intreat him to call immediately; as it may prevent the most unhappy consequences both to the province and to Great-Britain, and restore that harmony, union and affection between them, which appear to be in the utmost danger of being totally and irrecoverably lost. With this Petition three of the Gentlemen waited on the governor, who refused to receive it, but delivered them the following writing, viz. *Gentlemen, you must excuse me from receiving a message from that assembly, which is called a Committee of Convention; for that would be to admit it to be a legal assembly; which I can by no means allow.*

The next day the Secretary of the province delivered a writing sign'd by the governor, directed, To the Gentlemen assembled at Fanenil-Hall, under the Name of a Committee of Convention.

I have lately received from his Majesty strict orders to support his constitutional authority within this government, I cannot sit still and see so notorious a violation of it, as the calling an Assembly of the People by private persons only. For a meeting of the deputies of the towns is an Assembly of the Representatives of the people to all intents and purposes; and it is not the calling it a Committee of Convention that will alter the nature of the thing.

I am willing to believe that the Gentlemen who so hastily issued the summons for this meeting, were not aware of the high nature of the offence they were committing; and they who have obeyed them have not well considered of the penalties which they will incur if they should persist in continuing their session and doing business therein. At present ignorance of law may excuse what is past: a step farther will take away that plea.

It is therefore my duty to interpose at this instant, before it is too late. I do therefore earnestly admonish you that instantly and before you do any business, you break up this assembly and separate yourselves. I speak to you now as a friend to the province, and a well-wisher to the individuals of it.

But if you should pay no regard to this admonition, I must as Governor assert the prerogative of the crown in a more public manner. For assure yourselves, (I speak from instruction) the King is determined to maintain his entire Sovereignty over this province; and whoever shall persist in usurping any of the rights of it, will repent of his rashness.

FRA. BERNARD.

On Saturday 5 Gentlemen were appointed to wait on the Governor, with another message wherein they say they have taken his message into their most serious consideration, but cannot place their meeting and proceedings in the same light in which they seem to appear to him—they assure him most fully, that neither any of them, nor their constituents had any design to propose or consent to any thing oppugnant to, or inconsistent with the regular execution of government. That they all had

the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the person of their rightful sovereign King George the Third, and beg leave to explain the real cause and intention of their meeting. They then mention the difficulties thrown on all the British colonies, and the great uneasiness which that province had repeatedly expressed on the same account.—

That the minds of the people were greatly disturbed and agitated—their petitions not suffer'd to reach the royal ear, apprehensive of a standing army, and military government—deprived of a house of representatives—and of regular intelligence of public affairs—inflamed by aggravated accounts and misrepresentations—their attention taken off from their daily occupations, their morals and industry in danger, and their peaceable behaviour disturbed: The meeting was intended to prevent the ill effects of these alarming circumstances, to preserve peace and good order, to consult on the most regular and dutiful manner of laying their grievances before his Majesty and obtaining redress, to quiet the minds of the people, and promote their submission to lawful authority. That they were exceedingly sorry their meeting should be view'd by his excellency in an obnoxious light, that if they could conceive it to be illegal they should not have been sent, nor should continue the convention. They desire the governor to explain and point out to them wherein the criminality of their proceeding consists, and assure him they will deliberately attend to his explanation, for that they cautiously mean to avoid every thing that has the least appearance of usurpation of government in any of its branches, or any of the rights of his Majesty's Sovereignty, or that is in the least incentive of rebellion, or even a mental disaffection to the government by law established and exercised.

They desire his Excellency will be pleased in his well known knowledge of human nature and the delicacy of British privileges, to be sparing of his frowns on their proceeding, for that till they are better inform'd, they are inclined to think no criminality can be imputed to the professed manner and design of their meeting. That nothing could give them more uneasiness than a suggestion that their proceedings were criminal; not so much from a fear of personal punishment, as from a fixt aversion to any thing inconsistent with the dignity of their Sovereign, and the happiness of his extended dominions. And they flatter themselves that when their real designs are understood, they will evince the entire Loyalty of the Province, and their disposition to peace and good order.

This message, as well as the petition, was sign'd THO. CUSHING, Chairman.

The Governor told the 5 Gentlemen he could not receive the message. The Committees then appointed 9 Gentlemen of their number, to consider and report the most effectual measures, consistent with the express design of their convening, to promote the peace and good order of his Majesty's subjects in the Province, and then the Committees adjourned till Monday (the 26th) 10 o'clock.

BOSTON, September 26, 1768.

The anniversary of his Majesty's coronation, was celebrated by firing the cannon at Castle William, and the Batteries in town, and 3 volleys by the Regiment of Militia, which with the Train of Artillery were mustered on the occasion, &c.

The Mermaid Man of War was spoke with the 11 instant, near Halifax, having on board, Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia.

We hear that workmen for some days past have been preparing the barracks at Castle William for the reception of the troops which are hourly expected to arrive from Halifax; and don't learn that any preparations are making to quarter them in any part of the town, the barracks there being thought sufficient to contain them.

We have it from good authority that the Council of this Province upon G—r B—d's motion, respecting providing quarters for one regiment among the inhabitants of this town, plainly told him, that while the barracks at Castle William were more than sufficient to receive those daily expected, his motion was in the face of an act of parliament, and if carried into execution, might be attended with the most serious consequences.—They have also voted that troops being sent here in consequence of some Children's hallowing on the 18th of March last, must be owing to the most unkind and injurious representations.—

We hear that Gentlemen of the first knowledge in the Law, have given it as their opinion, that whoever attempts contrary to the plain act of parliament to quarter troops among the inhabitants, must be answerable for any unhappy consequences.

It is said that G—r B—d, after many severe expressions between him and his Council, was pleased to say he should not meet them again 'till Col. Dalrymple's arrival.

The Rose Man of War, expected for a certain extraordinary personage, is named after the ship that carried off Sir Edmund Andross.

The number of Committees from the several towns, increase daily, and a great majority are expected by the middle of the week.

Capt. Scott of New-York, was at Grenada the 20th of August. The Ship Britannia, Capt. Mott, from London bound to New-York, was spoke with the 13th Sept. and had been out 27 days (so that he must have sail'd about the 17th of August.)

Messieurs EDDES and GILL,

WE have the pleasure of hearing that the hon. his majesty's council are at length convinced that this country has been wickedly misrepresented, and have particularly declared their resentment at the cruel falsehoods sent from this place, relative to the 18th of March last, which it is said occasioned the ordering troops to this province.—We are informed, the hon. board have also given it as their opinion, that no troops have any right to enter the town of Boston until the barracks at Castle William are filled; and if any ill consequences arise from their attempting to quarter in town, they only must be answerable.

It is reported the governor has said, that he has three things in command from the ministry, more grievous to the people, than any thing hitherto made known. It is conjectured 1st, That the Inhabitants of this province are to be disarmed. 2d. The province to be governed by martial law: And 3d. That a number of gentlemen who have exerted themselves in the cause of their country, are to be seized and sent to Great-Britain.

Unhappy America! when thy enemies are rewarded with honours and riches; but thy friends punished and ruined only for asserting thy rights, and pleading for thy freedom. A. B. C.

There appears to be a considerable disagreement between the governor and the council; with regard to quartering the troops, and the representations upon which they were ordered here. We find by the council's answer to the governor's proposal.—That they are clearly of opinion the act of parliament expressly limits the power of quartering soldiers, to the civil officers only. And that those civil officers are obliged by the act to quarter them in the barracks provided in the colonies, and not in private houses, till the barracks, inns, livery stables, and other houses mentioned in the act be full. And the barracks at Castle William being sufficient to quarter the expected soldiers, they advise the governor to give orders for both regiments to be quarter'd there.

From Thursday afternoon till yesterday noon, we had here a very severe storm of wind, attended with rain, and 'tis feared if any vessels were on the coast that they must have suffer'd thereby.—On Saturday evening the report of 13 guns were heard, by which it is thought some ship of war was in distress;—a top sail schooner was seen in the bay the afternoon before, and it is not unlikely to be an armed cutter bound hither, one or two of them being daily expected.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.

By Capt. Gibbon, from Malaga, we learn, that on the 17th of July, Captain Devereaux, in a Brig from New-York, arrived there, who 5 Days before, had been boarded by an Algerine Cruiser, when the Turk, after examining his Pass, dismissed him with much Complaisance, not meddling with any Thing on board, but offered him any Assistance in his Power; that a Turkish Half Gally was lying in the Mole when he arrived, where she remained for some Days afterwards, and suddenly disappeared, as it was thought, in Search of Booty.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

Wednesday last, arrived the King George, Capt. Finglass, in 10 Weeks from Bristol, and a Brig Capt. Mackey, from Virginia. The Brig sprung a Leak at Sea, occasioned by a Rat Hole, and the Captain was obliged to lighten the Vessel by throwing over five Barrels of Tar and one of Water. He was likewise taken in a Squall which considerably damaged his Sails.

The following unhappy Accident happened on Friday last. The Ship Edward, late Capt. Millar, now Capt. Morrison, lying at Mr. Walton's Dock, having discharged her Cargo, a Number of Men were on board clearing out Ballast, in order to load with Logwood, when the Ship suddenly overboard, falling with her Masts on the Dock, by which they were considerably damaged, as well as the Rigging and the Topmasts were obliged to be cut away, in order to right her. There were about 20 People on Board, most of whom were somewhat hurt, but none dangerously except one Labourer, on whom it is said the Caboose fell, and fractured his Skull, of which he died in a few Hours. The Ship is since cleared of Water, and righted.

The Solicitude of our Customers to know the News from Boston, occasions this Publication at an unusual Time.